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last for a whole year, or five twenty-five cent tooth-brushes' cleansing five sets of teeth 1,095 times apiece. On the other hand, the authors frankly recognize the difficulties in their way and show that each item is the result of careful study. They proclaim that the standard is based upon conditions in Philadelphia in 1918. They would be the first to admit that their standardized Philadelphia house hardly exists in Indianapolis or in New York, or that their annual dietary might be difficult of realization in New Orleans or in Bangor.

The working-out of a standard expressed in goods has long been the goal of persons interested in the cost of living. This book is a welcome contribution to the solution of the problem.

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Animal Foodstuffs, Their Production and Consumption with a Special Reference to the British Empire. By E. W. Shanahan. London, George Rutledge and Sons; New York, E. P. Dutton and Company, 1920. Pp. viii, 313.

If the professors of economics and political science in American universities wish to blush, the following recipe is recommended:

Select at random five doctors' dissertations in those fields, approved by each of ten American graduate schools, and compare them with E. W. Shanahan's thesis on *Animal Foodstuffs* presented for the degree of doctor of science in the University of London.

In the preface Dr. Shanahan says:

"An attempt has been made in this inquiry to survey quite impartially the productive resources of all important parts of the world in respect of animal foodstuffs. This has involved a great deal of detailed research. Throughout this part, and indeed throughout the whole of the investigation, the close relationship between animal foodstuffs and concentrated feedstuffs has been insisted upon. The main conclusion drawn has been that the supplies of animal foodstuffs tend at present, and are still more likely in the near future, to be deficient.

"This has led to an inquiry into the economic position of animal industries in agriculture, into their costs of production, and into the economics of consumption in relation to production in respect to them. All these have been studied in their bearing upon future movements. No distinct attempt, however, has been made to deal with the subject of marketing which arises in this connection since the field appeared too wide and the questions too complex and technical for adequate discussion."

The 318 pages of text are divided among Part I, Production—192 pages; Part II, Consumption—82 pages; and Part III, The Production and Consumption of Animal Foodstuffs in the British Empire—42 pages.

The author says that it is a study in economic geography and agricultural economics. His utilization of agricultural economics is excellent; and if his mastery of geography had been as thorough as his mastery of agricultural economics, the book would indeed have been a very great treasure. It is a treasure, nevertheless; but like most economists, he assumes that he can deal with geography without knowing much geography other than the locational variety. His apparent ignorance of the fundamental facts and factors of climate has caused a few slips and misappreciations in a book which shows a very careful and wide survey of the literature bearing upon the meat producing resources of the world.

The food supply has become a world problem, and the recurrence and utilization of this background fact in the book is most useful.

Dr. Shanahan's thesis is a valuable addition to my book-shelf.

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